

THE DEMOCRAT.

WM. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Friday, September 23, 1881.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

It has been well known to several of my personal friends, for two or three years past, that I desired to retire (for awhile at least) from the newspaper business, after a constant and close service from early youth to the present time. Several reasons influenced this desire, which are not necessary here to mention. Therefore, I have determined to unite the DEMOCRAT with the Southern Home of this city, and place the consolidated paper under the control and ownership of Mr. J. P. Swanson, the present Editor and Proprietor of the Southern Home, who will publish the combined papers under the name of the "CHARLOTTE HOME AND DEMOCRAT."

Mr. Strong and myself have been discussing the matter of consolidating the two papers for several months past, and recently both of us concluded that, in view of the very short crops in the section from which we derived our main patronage, it would be better to unite the two papers and ask our patrons and friends to support with their patronage one paper instead of two. Mr. Strong has been the publisher of the Southern Home under all its administrations, and recently he purchased it from Mr. Harvey H. Hill (son of Gen. D. H. Hill) and became its proprietor and editor as well as publisher. He is a hard-working practical printer of much experience in the newspaper business, having at one time managed a Daily paper in Selma, Ala., previous to coming to Charlotte in 1875, and was connected for a long time with the Richmond Whig. I hope my patrons and friends will give him as fair a trial and liberal support as they have always given me. The union of the two papers will make it one of the best advertising mediums in the State, and advertisers will be asked to patronize only one paper instead of two as heretofore.

I deem it proper to state that Mr. Strong, in purchasing the DEMOCRAT, does so on his own responsibility entirely, receiving no aid whatever, of any kind, from outside parties. I have transferred my Office to him individually, and to him, individually, I look for the balance due of the purchase money; and he hopes to make money enough with the establishment to pay for it. I have known him well for several years, and know him to be deserving of patronage and the confidence of the public. I ask for him a fair trial in a position where he can do better, probably, than he has had an opportunity of doing heretofore.

In withdrawing from the Editorial chair and the newspaper business, I do so with good feeling for all mankind, notwithstanding the many differences and difficulties (probably I might say quarrels) I have necessarily had with many persons during a long public life. I have always done what I thought was right and proper, uninfluenced by any personal, selfish or sinister motive, regardless of popular feeling or frowns or smiles. When the public or individuals approved and endorsed my course it pleased me, but when any portion did not do so, it did not disturb me or change my determination in the least of what was right. I have long been a public journalist with an approving conscience, and I retire with a conscientious discharge of duty. If I ever appear before the public again as a journalist (which is not now probable) it will be with a Daily as independent as the CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT has been, and as conservative and true to North Carolina and the people's interest.

Mr. Strong will take charge of the consolidated establishment on the first of October, up to which time all debts due the DEMOCRAT must be paid to me. Subscribers who have paid for the DEMOCRAT will be furnished the new paper (a larger one than the Democrat) for the time they have paid. Those in arrears must settle, as I have a considerable amount due by persons who are able to pay promptly, and I hope they will do so. My yearly advertising contracts will also be filled by the consolidated paper. Those who have been advertising in both papers will be charged, of course, for only one after the 1st of October.

I will issue the next and last number of the "Charlotte Democrat" on the 30th inst., after which the consolidated paper (as stated above) will be published by Mr. Strong under the name of the "Charlotte Home and Democrat."

The consolidated Office will have a first-rate Power Press and necessary Job Presses, and the business will be conducted in the rooms now occupied by the Democrat Office.

Respectfully, W. J. YATES.

NEW PROFESSOR.—The Trustees of the N. C. University have elected Mr. Joseph A. Holmes of Laurens, S. C., to fill the chair of Geology and Natural History. He is spoken of in high commendation by all who know him. He was the only Southern applicant for the place. There were several from the Northern States and Canada.

It is necessary that the offices of State be filled. It is better that they be filled by men of known honor and character than by weak men of low disposition and uncertain views. When, therefore, men are called to serve the public, while their acts and motives ought to be subjected to a rigid scrutiny, they should not be recklessly assailed by imputations, easy to be made, which unjustly impugn their motives and defame them. The State, and every citizen in the State, have an interest in preserving unsullied the reputation of her leading men, and we ought to be quick to protect our public servants from unfounded aspersion.—*Idol Observer.*

That is all very true. No man, whether in office or out, should be assailed in character and integrity without the best evidence to sustain accusations; but officers should be particular not to act in a manner to even justify suspicion. We admire the way Virginians deal with their public men. No matter how much they may differ about public measures, they praise each other as the most talented and honorable in the land, and think everybody else should do so. It is a very weak point in human nature for a man to suspicion and traduce another simply because they differ in opinion in regard to public matters and measures. Consider all men honest and patriotic until evidence is produced to show the contrary.

"Ex-Judge Schenck and Mr. P. B. Means are the Attorneys of Capt. Andrews."—*Wilmington Star*, Sept. 16th.

Judge Schenck is the attorney of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company to attend to general legal business in the Carolinas and Virginia, and Col. P. B. Means is one of three attorneys of the same Company to attend to legal business in North Carolina. It is a small matter, but it may be well to state it correctly.

New Advertisements.—Universal and Star Cotton Gins—J. C. Burroughs. Jewish Holidays—Elias & Cohen and Witkowski & Baruch. Wanted, a white woman to help in the house-work of a small family—Address P. O. Box 168.

Public Meeting in Charlotte in regard to the death of the President.

Pursuant to notice a public meeting of the citizens of Charlotte was held at the Court House on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The assemblage was called to order by appointing F. S. DeWolfe, Mayor, Chairman, and C. R. Jones and R. N. Tiddy, Secretaries.

Mr. DeWolfe on taking the chair explained the object of the meeting to be to consider the news of the death of President Garfield, and to give expression to the feelings of those who were present, by some tribute to his memory.

A committee consisting of H. C. Jones, C. Dowd, C. E. Grier and W. R. Myers was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee retired and soon reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe in His inscrutable wisdom to take from the people of the United States their executive Head, and from a bereaved family a most beloved husband and father, now therefore be it resolved, that in the death of James A. Garfield, our President, this nation has suffered an incalculable loss. Wise in council, steady of purpose, clear in judgment and patriotic in heart, his short administration of the office of President gave abundant promise that had his life been spared he would have been a faithful and just to all sections of this great country.

2d. That while we in common with the whole people of this country deplore the calamity that has befallen us as a nation, we cannot forget those who have known the loss of a husband and father, and to whom we extend that sympathy which is as deep as their misfortune.

3d. That the city papers be requested to publish these resolutions, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased President.

On motion of C. R. Jones, it was further Resolved, that the city bells be tolled, and that all business houses be closed as a mark of respect, during the hours of the funeral on Monday next.

Remarks in response to calls were then made by Gen. Young, Maj. Dowd, Col. W. R. Myers, Col. H. C. Jones and Col. C. J. Cowles, after which the meeting adjourned.

F. S. DeWolfe, Ch'n.

Public Meeting in Concord.

On the reception of the news at Concord of the death of President Garfield, a meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county was held in the Court House to express regret and sympathy. R. W. Allison, Esq., presided, and the Editors of the Sun and Register acted as Secretaries. A committee appointed to prepare resolutions reported the following:

Whereas, The sad intelligence of the death of the President of the United States has reached this community, it is deemed fitting that an expression of popular sentiment touching such a momentous event, should be made, therefore,

Be it resolved by the citizens of Cabarrus county, in public meeting assembled, that in the opinion of this meeting, the death of the President has occasioned a most grievous loss to the entire country, that in all the relations of life he has proven himself a great and good man, and that his conduct while filling the executive chair of this great Republic will ever endear his memory in our hearts as citizens of the Union; and that we tender to our fellow-citizens, and especially to his stricken family, our sincere condolence in their and our loss.

It being Court week, and several visiting lawyers in attendance, appropriate and feeling remarks were made by Messrs. W. H. Bailey and J. H. Wilson of the Charlotte bar, Mr. Puryear and Col. P. B. Means of the Concord bar, and Rev. Mr. Heilig and Rev. Mr. Dorland of Cabarrus.

A Family Difference.

Recently, the Greensboro North State, Republican, in an article in regard to the effect of the late Prohibition vote on the Republican and Democratic parties, used this language about the Republican party:

"To us the political outlook is anything but cheerful to the Republicans, either in this State or the nation. Prohibition has brought as much discord to the Republican ranks as to the Democratic. Leading Republicans favor it, and the fact that they rebel against what is claimed to be the action of the Republican State Committee, shows a breach in our party which cannot well be healed. Among the prohibition leaders are Republicans who were at the birth of the party, and who nourished and protected it in the dark days of reconstruction and Reconstruction, when many of the loud-mouthed would-be leaders of to-day were seeking its life. We look with great concern on any circumstance which place in hostile position such men as Judges Reade, Dick, Russell, Henry, Seymour, Buxton, Maj. Smith, Gov. Holden, David A. Jenkins, Mr. Ball, Sheriff Manning, Congressman Hubbs, Col. Ike Young, Judge W. A. Moore and many others. When these fathers of the party see fit to denounce our organization, we think the end has come. We cannot then and their party in this State will be buried out of sight."

The Wilmington Post, another Republican paper, makes reply to the above in pretty bitter language, from which we copy this short extract:

"In the second place, all the names mentioned above have long since left the Republican party, or signified their intention of doing so. In the third place, Young and Moore were openly against the Prohibition bill, and Hubbs and Manning were loyal to their party to fight against the advice of the State Committee. There is no division in the Republican party. We do not deny that there are a few who have been working for years for an excuse to leave the party, and God grant this prohibition question may furnish them sufficient grounds for doing so and the Republican party will gain fifty votes for every one of them who may depart its fold."

A right bad family quarrel it is; but it is not remarkable news to many that such men as Judges Dick, Russell, Reade, Buxton, Seymour, Gov. Holden, David A. Jenkins, and others named, have long since left the Republican party, or signified their intention of doing so. If that is the case, the Republican party is, indeed, in a bad fix, for they (the gentlemen named) have, in the main, been the brains of the party, and when they leave it the old concern will soon go to pieces for the want of prudent leaders. But the probability is that the declarations of the Post are incorrect. Wish they were true.

THE TRIAL OF GUTEAU.—A Washington letter writer, speaking of the trial of the assassin, says: "The question has been raised here whether Guteau can be tried for murder should the President die at Elberon. In a legal aspect the case presented would be simply that of the person who has received a mortal wound in the District of Columbia from the effects of which his death had taken place elsewhere, and under these circumstances the Courts of the District could not have jurisdiction of the offense as homicide, but would be confined to the consideration of assault merely. This position which is held by strong legal authority, and by common law of the District of Columbia, seems to preclude the conviction of Guteau for murder, now that the President has been removed to Long Beach."

Of the above an exchange remarks: "Such without doubt is the law. But, then, it is said that a statute of New Jersey provides that no matter where the mortal blow is given, if death ensues within that State it shall be murder, and the New Jersey Courts have jurisdiction to try the murderer."

Death of the President.

The sufferings of the President of the United States, James A. Garfield, were ended on Monday night, the 19th inst., at 10:35 o'clock. At that hour, after announcing that he felt a severe pain near the heart, he suddenly and quietly died.

Below we give such matter pertaining to the sad event and circumstances as will be interesting to the general reader:

Judge Advocate Gen. Swain, who had been with President Garfield continuously since he was shot, and who was the only one with the President when he commenced sinking, made the following statement to a representative of the Associated Press:

"It was my night to watch with the President. I had been with him a good deal of the time from 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A few minutes before 10 o'clock I left Col. Rockwell with him. I had been talking for some minutes in the large hall and proceeded up stairs to the President's room. On going in I found Mrs. Garfield sitting by his bed-side. There were no other persons in the room. I said to her 'how is everything going?' She replied 'he is sleeping nicely.' I then said 'I think you had better go to bed and rest.' I asked her what had been prepared for him to take during the night. She replied 'that she did not know; that she had given him milk punch at 8 o'clock.' I then said 'if you will wait a moment I will go into the Doctor's room and see what is to be given during the night.' She then said 'there is beef tea down stairs; Daniel knows where to get it.' I then went into the Doctor's room; I found Dr. Bliss there and asked him what was to be given during the night. He answered, 'I think I had better fix up a list and will bring it in to you pretty soon.'"

I then went back into the surgeon's room and had some little conversation with Mrs. Garfield. She felt of the President's hand and laid her hand on his forehead and said, 'he seems to be in a good condition,' and passed out of the room. I immediately felt his hands, feet and knees. I thought that his knees seemed a little cool and got a flannel cloth, heated it at the fire and laid it over his limbs; I also heated another cloth and laid it over his right hand and then sat down in a chair beside his bed. I was hardly seated when Dr. Boynton came in and felt the President's pulse. I asked him how it felt to him. He replied, 'it is not as strong as it was this afternoon, but very good.' I said, 'he seems to be doing well.' 'Yes,' he answered, and passed out. He was not in the room more than two minutes. Shortly after this the President awoke. As he turned his head on awakening, I arose and took hold of his hand. I was on the left hand side of the bed as he lay. I remarked 'You have had a nice, comfortable sleep.' He then said, 'Oh! Swain this terrible pain,' placing his right hand on his breast about over the region of the heart. I asked him if I could do anything for him. He said 'some water.' I went to the other side of the room and poured about an ounce and a half of Poland water into a glass and gave him a drink. He took the glass in his hand, raising his head as usual, and drank water very naturally. I then handed the glass to the colored man Daniel, who came in during the time I was getting the water. Afterwards I took a napkin and wiped his forehead, as he usually perspired on waking. He then said, 'Oh! Swain, this terrible pain, press your hand on it.' I then laid my hand on his chest. He then threw both hands up to his side about on a line with his head, and exclaimed, 'Oh! Swain, can't you stop this?' and again 'Oh! Swain.' I then saw him looking at me with a strong expression. I asked if he was suffering much pain. Receiving no answer, I repeated the question, with a like result. I then concluded that he was either dying or was having a severe spasm, and called to Daniel, who was at the door, to tell Dr. Bliss and Mrs. Garfield to come in immediately, and glanced at a small clock hanging on the chandelier nearly over the foot of his bed and saw that it was 10:10 o'clock. Dr. Bliss came in within two or three minutes. I told Daniel to bring and light a little candle which habitually sat behind a screen near the door. When the light shone full on his face I saw that he was dying. When Dr. Bliss came in a moment after I said, 'Doctor, have you any stimulants? He seems to be dying.' He took hold of his wrist as if feeling for his pulse, and said, 'Yes, he is dying.' I then said to Daniel, 'Run and arouse the house.' At that moment Col. Rockwell came in, and Dr. Bliss said, 'Let us rub his limbs,' which we did. In a very few moments Mrs. Garfield came in and said, 'What does this mean?' and a moment after exclaimed, 'Oh! why am I made to suffer this cruel wrong?' At 10:35 P. M. the sacrifice was completed; he breathed his last calmly and peacefully."

At the final moment the following persons were present: Mrs. Garfield and Mollie, Drs. Bliss, Agnew and Boynton, Gen. Swain, Col. and Mrs. Rockwell, J. Stanley Brown, C. O. Rockwell and Daniel Spriggs, col.

Dr. Bliss, speaking of the President's last moments, said: "He was not conscious after I arrived. The attendants did not fully realize his condition. He had spoken to Gen. Swain only a moment before and the latter could not believe that the end was coming. As soon as I entered the room I saw that it would soon be over, and I exclaimed, 'My God! Swain, he is dying. Send for Mrs. Garfield.' He was never conscious after that, and did not speak. When I got to the sick room, I found the President powerless. The apparent cause of his death was neuralgia of the heart, of which we had had symptoms before in the history of the case. It was not probably embolism. He suffered acute pain for a moment. After that his death was painless. He was awakened by the attack. An autopsy will probably begin about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and will occupy from an hour and a half to two hours. Pending this we cannot, of course, say with certainty what was the immediate cause of death. The extreme emaciation of the President was a surprise to the undertaker and embalmer. It is possible to clasp the leg about the knee with one hand."

ELBERON, Sept. 20—7:20 P. M.—The autopsy is nearly completed. It is said that the bullet was found immediately back of the heart. The statement that the ball

was found in the region of the heart has been verified, and it is stated on authority that the developments of the autopsy prove that death was inevitable and the President's life was only sustained by his most excellent nourishing and constant care.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 20.—The news was broken to Grandma Garfield about 9 o'clock this morning. At first she was very much shocked, but soon came too and talked calmly and said: "It was probably all for the best if the people were ready to receive it." She then said: "It is not possible that my son James is dead. I do not wish to live any longer, I will soon be with him."

The post mortem examination and Report of the Surgeons.

ELBERON, Sept. 21.—The following official bulletin was prepared at 11 o'clock last night, by the surgeons who have been in attendance upon the late President:

By previous arrangements the post mortem examination of the body of President Garfield was made this afternoon in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reayburn, R. W. Smith of Elberon, and Acting Assistant-Surgeon Lamb of the Army Medical Museum at Washington. The operation was performed by Dr. Lamb. It was found that the ball after fracturing the right 11th rib had passed through the spinal column in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebra, driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts and lodging below the pancreas about two inches and a half to the left of the spine and behind the peritoneum, where it became completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest complained of just before death. An abscess cavity 6 inches by 4 in dimensions was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder, between the liver and the transverse colon, which were strongly adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver and no communication was found between it and the wound; also a suppurating channel extended from the external wound between the loin muscles and the right kidney, almost to the groin. This channel, now known to be due to the burrowing of the pus from the wound, was supposed during life to have been the track of the ball. On examination of the organs of the chest evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides with bronchial pneumonia of the lower portions of the right lung, though to a much less extent on the left. The lungs contain no abscesses and the heart no clots. The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses, nor were any found in any other organ except the left kidney, which contained near its surface a small abscess about one-third of an inch in diameter. In reviewing the history of the case in connection with the autopsy it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces and especially the fractured spongy tissue of the vertebrae, furnish sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed.

D. W. BLISS, F. H. HAMILTON, J. J. WOODWARD, D. HAYES AGNEW, ANDREW H. SMITH, ROBT. REYBURN, D. S. LAMB.

In reply to an inquiry Dr. Bliss said since the conclusion of the autopsy Mrs. Garfield was feeling much relieved, as it had established the fact that the patient's death was inevitable. He stated further that the point of the ball was somewhat blunt or in a battered condition, caused by the force with which it struck the rib, but in other respects its original shape was not altered.

Arrival of the Remains at Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The special train bearing the remains of President Garfield, which left Elberon at 10 A. M. to-day, reached Washington at 4:35 P. M. The passage from Elberon to Washington was one continued manifestation of sympathy and sorrow. In populous cities, in smaller villages, and even in the country through which the mournful train passed, demonstrations of sympathy and sorrow were ever present. In large cities multitudes of people assembled and stood absolutely silent, with heads uncovered, as the train passed by; while the tolling of bells, flags flying at half mast, and the funeral drapery which covered many buildings, all added to the solemnity of the scene. At numerous places along the route beautiful floral offerings were observed, and at several places the track was literally covered for a distance of more than 100 yards with ferns and flowers.

Even in the country along the route there was no lack of evidence of affection, regard, sympathy and sorrow. Men, women and children collected on the porches of residences near the track, at crossings and on embankments commanding a near view of the passing train, and with bowed and uncovered heads for the fleeting instant, as the train rushed past, gave evidence of their sorrow. Laborers in the fields, at the coming of the train bearing the dead President with bare arms and uncovered heads stood mute and sorrowful while the funeral train passed. No incident worthy of note occurred on board during the passage, and at 4:35 P. M. the casket was at once removed to the hearse in waiting. The funeral party took seats in carriages and under military escort the procession at once proceeded to the Capitol.

The Funeral.

The remains of the President will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol on Thursday and Friday, and will be guarded by a detachment from the Executive Department and the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. Religious services will take place in the Rotunda at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. At 4 p. m. the remains will be transferred to a Funeral Car, and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, arriving there Saturday at 5 p. m., where they will remain in state until Monday 2 p. m. when they will be interred in Lake View Cemetery. No ceremonies are expected in the cities and

towns along the route of the funeral train, beyond the tolling of bells.

J. G. BLAINE.

Unprecedented Tribute in Europe.

Mrs. Garfield received the following dispatch from the Queen of England: BALMORAL COURT, Sept. 20. Mrs. Garfield: Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment. May God support and comfort you, as He alone can. THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Every hour increases the evidence that the present is the most remarkable sympathy ever witnessed in Europe. The bells of Paris and of the churches in various places in England are tolled, which is an unprecedented tribute to foreign rulers.

Gen. Arthur Takes the Oath of Office in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Gen. Arthur was sworn in as President of the United States at a quarter past two this morning at his house. Two Judges of the New York Supreme Court had been sent for, J. R. Brady and Charles Donahue. Judge Brady arrived with Messrs. Rollins and Root, at ten minutes before two, but the ceremony, out of courtesy, was deferred until Judge Donahue's arrival at a little after two o'clock, with ex-Commissioner French. Judge Brady stood on the other side of the table facing Gen. Arthur. Grouped around the two men were Judge Donahue, Elihu Root, Commissioner French, Daniel G. Rollins and Gen. Arthur's son. Judge Brady slowly advanced a step and raised his right hand. Gen. Arthur did likewise. A moment of impressive silence followed. Gen. Arthur's features were almost fixed. Then Judge Brady administered the oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." After this he remained standing a moment longer, his hand still raised. No one spoke, nor did the President afterwards give expression to any emotion.

When Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln arrived they entered the house, where they met Gen. Arthur, Postmaster Gen. James, and Geo. Bliss, who had arrived only a short time previously. The consultation between the General and his visitors lasted until 10:15, when the start for Long Branch was made. The party entered a carriage in waiting and were driven to the foot of Liberty street, where they took the 11 o'clock train for Elberon. Gen. Arthur was accompanied only by Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln, Postmaster-General James and Mr. George Bliss.

Gen. Arthur's residence has attracted a throng of idle and curious persons all the morning, and a policeman has been in attendance to keep the steps clear. Gen. Arthur receives very few callers. His orders on this subject are peremptory and officious persons who have the bad taste to attempt to intrude on his privacy at this time, meet with a deserved rebuff.

The New President.

Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, Oct. 5, 1830, and is now just completing his 51st year. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who came to this country from Antrim, Ireland, in his youth, and who became distinguished not only as a divine but as an author.

Gen. Arthur was educated in Union College, where he graduated in the class of 1849. After completing his education he taught school two years in Vermont, and, having saved a part of his salary, moved to New York and entered the office of Judge Cuvier as a student of the law. On admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Henry D. Gardner, and achieved success from the start. Shortly afterwards Gen. Arthur married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy, who so bravely met his death at sea as to justify Congress in awarding to his widow a gold medal commemorative of his heroism and bravery.

Gen. Arthur held some staff appointment in the New York militia prior to the war, and during the war became Quartermaster-General on the staff of Governor Morgan of that State. In discharging the duties of this office, at a time of much corruption and indiscreet acceptance of gifts, Gen. Arthur maintained a virtuous deportment and left the office where millions could have been improperly accumulated as poor as he was when he entered it. On retiring to private life upon the expiration of Gov. Morgan's term, he devoted himself again to the practice of the law.

Misery and wailing seems to have taken hold of Guitau, the President's assassin. A Washington correspondent thus describes Guitau's condition the night after he was shot at by Sergt. Mason: "He passed a night of terror. He did not occupy his bed the whole night, but lay in an outstretched position on the floor, and at times was very flighty. He frequently cried for the Lord to have mercy upon him. At one time he was heard calling on God to save him. As one of the guards was passing his cell door about daylight this morning he heard him say: 'Oh, God! why did I shoot the poor President? Be merciful to me, a poor miserable assassin! The assassin of the President of a great country! I could not help it! The devil seized me and I was compelled to fire the fatal shot! Oh, Lord, if I was only out of my misery! Take me now, oh, Lord! Take me now! During this prayer he wept bitterly.'"

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Sept. 23, 1881.

The arrivals of new Cotton have not been large—farmers either do not need money or are holding back for higher figures. The market is steady, but rates not quite as high as last week. Good Middling 11½, Middling 11 and 11½, Low Middling 10½, Good Ordinary 9½ and 10. Liverpool Cotton market is firm at 7½ pence, and New York steady.

Corn and Corn Meal \$1.05; Flour \$4 per sack; Oats 70 to 75; Sweet Potatoes \$1.25 per bushel, Irish potato at \$1. Fresh Butter scarce—35 to 40 cents from the country, and 45 from stores; Chickens 16 to 25, according to size; Eggs in demand at 20.

Provisions and Groceries of all sorts have advanced. Side Bacon 12 cents per lb. by the box, and 12½ to 12½ by retail.

Local Matters.

Three Shares of Char. Columbia & Augusta Railroad Stock sold at auction, at Concord on Monday last, for \$38 per share of \$100.

There was a considerable freshet in the Catawba River on Saturday last. Heavy rains fell on Thursday and Friday in the country just this side of the Blue Ridge, and the River rose rapidly and overflowed a large quantity of corn land, besides damaging Mills. Mr. J. R. Johnston of Gaston county, we learn, had 700 bushels corn badly damaged.

The Board of Aldermen, at a meeting on Monday last, settled the liquor question for the present, at least, by granting permission to retail liquor on Tryon, Trade and College streets, and fixing the license at \$75 for beer and \$300 for both beer and spirits, \$200 less than Mr. Walker (a. w. Alderman) proposed at a previous meeting. When we get hold of the Ordinance as passed we will publish it, and let the public see its official shape. One of the dry Aldermen, D. P. Hutcheson, helped to break the dead lock by voting with the wets. The Prohibition Ordinances had long been a dead letter.

It will be seen by notice, that the Stores of our Hebrew friends, Elias & Cohen and Witkowski & Baruch, will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 24th, on account of the Jewish Holiday.

We were pleased to receive a visit from Mr. B. R. Smith of New York, formerly of this city, and a native of this county. He is one of the enterprising, go-ahead men of the age, and having been very successful in his New York business, we are glad to learn that he intends, at an early day, to return to Charlotte to reside. He will receive a hearty welcome to his old home.

The agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, says President Garfield was insured for \$25,000 in that company. He was also insured in other companies, but to what amount it is not known.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., in the Lutheran Church at King's Mountain, by the Rev. J. R. Peterson, Mr. M. I. Manney and Miss Luella Murphy, daughter of Dr. J. W. Murphy.

DIED.

Near this city, on the 22d inst., Prof. Henry W. Adams, aged about 70 years, President of the Adams Mining and Reduction Works recently established near the city.

In this city, at the residence of his uncle, Mr. Samuel Witkowski, on the 20th inst., Mr. Henry White, aged 31 years. He has been a popular clerk in the store of Witkowski & Baruch.

In Mallard Creek Township, this county, on the 10th inst., Miss Griswold Henderson, aged 88 years.

In Asheville, suddenly, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Anna Pifer of Concord, aged about 85 years, widow of the late Caleb Pifer, Esq.

At Davidson College, on the 22d of July, little Ada Julius, aged 3 months and 29 days; also, on 22d inst., little Mary James, aged 5 months and 25 days;—infant daughters and twins of S. C. and M. J. Scofield. It is well with the dear little girls. Statesville Landmark please copy.

Jewish Holidays.

Our Store will be closed next Saturday, 24th inst., also on Monday, Oct. 8d.

NOTICE.

Our Store will be closed on next Saturday, 24th inst., on account of Holiday.

WITKOWSKY & BARUCH.

Wanted.

A white woman to cook and help with housework in a small family. Address P. O. Box 168.

J. C. Burroughs.

Offers to the public the celebrated Universal and Star Cotton Gins.

School Notice.

The Sixth Term of Miss LUCY JURNERY'S School for Boys and Girls, at Davidson College, will begin Monday Sept. 19th, 1881, and continue nine months.

Certificate Lost.

Application will be made to the proper officers of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Company, for the re-issue of Certificate No. 289 of the Capital Stock of said Company, which has been lost and is hereby declared void.

Cotton Gins Insured.

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. The undersigned is ready to issue Policies of Insurance on Cotton Gins or Mills, either by direct steam or water. This is an